United Nations A/65/659

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 66 (b) and 129

Elimination of racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance: comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Global efforts for the total elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance and the comprehensive implementation of and follow-up to the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.60, as revised

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicole Ann **Mannion** (Ireland)

1. At its 25th and 27th meetings, on 16 and 23 December 2010, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/65/12) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.60, as revised. At the 25th meeting, the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions introduced the related report of that Committee (A/65/627). The draft decision submitted by the Chair following informal consultations was before the Committee (see para. 6).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/65/SR.25 and 27).

3. At the 27th meeting, on 23 December, the representative of Israel requested a recorded vote on section C of draft decision A/C.5/65/L.20.

4. At the same meeting, the representative of Yemen, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, made a statement in explanation of vote before the vote (see A/C.5/65/SR.27).

10-70934 (E) 190111

Please recycle

5. Also, at the 27th meeting, the Committee adopted section C of draft decision A/C.5/65/L.20 by a recorded vote of 102 to 17 with 33 abstentions. The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Qatar, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America.

Abstaining:

Albania, Andorra, Armenia, Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine.

Decision of the Fifth Committee

6. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/65/12) and the related report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (A/65/627), decides to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/C.3/65/L.60, as revised, additional resources would be required for the programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011 in the amount of $206,400, comprising $115,700 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management, and $90,700 under section 27, Public information. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium.

United Nations A/65/660

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 129 and 115

Programme budget for the biennium 2010-2011

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Scope, modalities, format and organization of the high-level meeting of the General Assembly on the prevention and control of non-communicable diseases

Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/65/L.50

Report of the Fifth Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Nicole Ann **Mannion** (Ireland)

1. At its 26th and 27th meetings, on 17 and 23 December 2010, the Fifth Committee, pursuant to rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/65/13) on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/65/L.50. At the 26th meeting, the Chair of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions introduced the related oral report of that Committee. The draft decision submitted by the Chair following informal consultations was before the Committee (see para. 3).

2. The statements and comments made in the course of the Fifth Committee's consideration of this question are reflected in the relevant summary records (A/C.5/65/SR.26 and 27).

Decision of the Fifth Committee

3. The Fifth Committee, having considered the statement of programme budget implications submitted by the Secretary-General (A/C.5/65/13) and the related oral report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (see A/C.5/65/SR.26), decides to inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/65/L.50, additional resources in the amount of $152,600 would be required for the biennium 2010-2011, comprising $126,800 under section 2, General Assembly and Economic and Social Council affairs and conference management,

10-70859 (E) 180111

Please recycle

and $25,800 under section 28D, Office of Central Support Services. This would represent a charge against the contingency fund and, as such, would require appropriation for the biennium.

United Nations A 65/661

General Assembly

Distr.: General
21 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 125
International Criminal Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994

Letter dated 20 December 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 1955 (2010), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 6447th meeting, held on 14 December 2010, which reads:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letters to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 13 October 2010 (S/2010/513) and 23 November 2010 (S/2010/598), attaching letters from the President of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda ("the International Tribunal") dated 20 and 23 September 2010, and 12 November 2010, respectively,

Recalling its resolutions 955 (1994) of 8 November 1994, 1165 (1998) of 30 April 1998, 1329 (2000) of 30 November 2000, 1411 (2002) of 17 May 2002, 1431 (2002) of 14 August 2002, 1717 (2006) of 13 October 2006, 1824 (2008) of 18 July 2008, 1855 (2008) of 19 December 2008, 1878 (2009) of 7 July 2009, 1901 (2009) of 16 December 2009, and 1932 (2010) of 29 June 2010,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council called on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessment by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2010/574) that the Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010,

10-70423 (E) 231210

Please recycle

Noting that four permanent judges will be redeployed to the Appeals Chamber and that one permanent judge will leave the International Tribunal upon the completion of the cases to which they are assigned,

Convinced of the advisability of extending the authorization granted to the Secretary-General in resolution 1901 (2009) to appoint additional ad litem judges to the nine ad litem judges authorized by the Statute of the International Tribunal, as a temporary measure to enable the International Tribunal to complete trials and conduct additional trials as soon as possible in order to meet the goals of the Completion Strategy,

Urging the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously,

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about the loss of experienced staff, and *reaffirming* that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that, notwithstanding the expiry of their term of office on 31 December 2010, Judge Joseph Asoka de Silva and Judge Taghrid Hikmet are authorized to complete the *Ndindiliyimana et al.* case which they began before the expiry of their term of office; and *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the case in March 2011;

2. *Decides* that, notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office on 31 December 2010, Judge Joseph Masanche is authorized to complete the *Hategekimana* case which he began before the expiry of his term of office; and *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the case in January 2011;

3. *Decides* that in order for the International Tribunal to complete existing trials or conduct additional trials, the total number of ad litem Judges serving at the International Tribunal may from time to time temporarily exceed the maximum of nine provided for in article 11, paragraph 1, of the Statute of the International Tribunal, to a maximum of twelve at any one time, returning to a maximum of nine by 31 December 2011;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously and *calls upon* the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue as the International Tribunal approaches the completion of its work, and at the same time *calls upon* the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**
President of the Security Council

United Nations A/65/662

General Assembly

Distr.: General
20 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 126
International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991

Letter dated 20 December 2010 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the President of the General Assembly

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of resolution 1954 (2010), adopted unanimously by the Security Council at its 6446th meeting, held on 14 December 2010, which reads:

The Security Council,

Taking note of the letter to the President of the Council from the Secretary-General dated 23 November 2010 (S/2010/599), attaching the letter from the President of the International Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia ("the International Tribunal") dated 9 November 2010,

Recalling its resolutions 827 (1993) of 25 May 1993, 1581 (2005) of 18 January 2005, 1597 (2005) of 20 April 2005, 1613 (2005) of 26 July 2005, 1629 (2005) of 30 September 2005, 1660 (2006) of 28 February 2006, 1668 (2006) of 10 April 2006, 1800 (2008) of 20 February 2008, 1837 (2008) of 29 September 2008, 1849 (2008) of 12 December 2008, 1877 (2009) of 7 July 2009, 1900 (2009) of 16 December 2009, and 1931 (2010) of 29 June 2010,

Recalling in particular its resolutions 1503 (2003) of 28 August 2003 and 1534 (2004) of 26 March 2004, in which the Security Council calls on the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete investigations by the end of 2004, to complete all trial activities at first instance by the end of 2008, and to complete all work in 2010,

Taking note of the assessment by the International Tribunal in its Completion Strategy Report (S/2010/588) that the Tribunal will not be in a position to complete all its work in 2010,

Urging the International Tribunal to take all possible measures to complete its work expeditiously,

10-70417 (E) 231210

Please recycle

Noting the concerns expressed by the President of the International Tribunal about the loss of experienced staff, and *reaffirming* that staff retention is essential for the timely completion of the International Tribunal's work,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that, notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office on 31 December 2010, Judge Kevin Parker is authorized to complete the *Đorđević* case, which he began before the expiry of his term of office; and *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the case by the end of February 2011;

2. *Decides* that, notwithstanding the expiry of his term of office on 31 December 2010, Judge Uldis Kinis is authorized to complete the *Gotovina et al.* case which he began before the expiry of his term of office; and *takes note* of the intention of the International Tribunal to complete the case by the end of March 2011;

3. *Decides* to allow Judge Kinis to serve at the International Tribunal beyond the cumulative period of service provided for under article 13 *ter*, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the International Tribunal;

4. *Reiterates* the importance of the International Tribunal being adequately staffed to complete its work expeditiously and *calls upon* the Secretariat and other relevant United Nations bodies to continue to work with the Registrar of the International Tribunal in order to find practicable solutions to address this issue as the International Tribunal approaches the completion of its work, and at the same time *calls upon* the International Tribunal to renew its efforts to focus on its core functions;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

(*Signed*) Susan E. **Rice**
President of the Security Council

United Nations A/65/663–S/2010/655

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 December 2010
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 36
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Identical letters dated 18 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

On instructions from my Government, I transmit to you herewith a complaint about the Israeli enemy, which planted deep within Lebanese territory electronic devices concealed in artificial rocks (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the sixty-fifth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Nawaf **Salam**
Permanent Representative

10-70630 (E) 281210 281210

Please recycle

Annex to the identical letters dated 18 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Lebanese Republic

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Emigrants

On 15 December 2010, the technical divisions of the Lebanese Armed Forces inspected and dismantled an electronic device concealed in an artificial rock that had been planted by Israeli enemy forces on a cliff some 1,715 metres above sea level in a rugged mountainous area between Jabal Baruk and Tallat Tumat Niha in the Lebanese Shuf that overlooks most of the towns in the Western and central Bekaa, and from which Syria and many of the towns in southern Lebanon, as far as the borders with Palestine, may be seen. Field investigations carried out by the Lebanese Army discovered two rocks that had been planted in the aforementioned area, each of which was around one cubic metre in size. The first concealed an electronic communications transmitter and receiver device, while the second contained a large number of panels to provide energy for the device in the first rock. The device had seven directive antennas, which were employed as follows: five were directed towards Ruwaysat al-Alam in occupied Palestinian territory, while the other two were directed towards the villages of the Western Bekaa, on a line beginning at the rock, and passing through Lala towards Masna' on the Lebanese-Syrian borders. Inside the electronic device were a number of electronic components for transmitting and receiving, some of which were made in the United States of America, while others were manufactured by Israeli companies. Markings in both Hebrew and English clearly showed that their origin was Israeli. It was evident to the Lebanese Army that the purpose of the device was to effect communication between sites inside Lebanese territory and the Israeli position at Ruwaysat al-Alam, where there are numerous communications and eavesdropping stations.

The technical divisions of the Lebanese Armed Forces also detected and dismantled a second system which the Israeli forces had planted on the heights of 'Arid al-Tuwaihan on Jabal Sannin, in a very rugged mountainous area some 2,500 metres above sea level. That device, which was extremely well concealed, was a cylindrical camera hidden in a grey imitation rock made of fibreglass. A second rock, found some 1.5 metres south of the first, was a transmitting and receiving device. The system was powered by three plastic battery packs that were reinforced in order to withstand both atmospheric conditions and heavy weights. Both items were buried in the ground and connected in such a way as to ensure that they would continue to function for a lengthy period. The second device comprised the following components:

- The optic system: this consisted of a sophisticated device for long-distance surveillance which comprised two cameras, one for daylight use and the other with infrared night vision, and a laser device to determine distances and/or coordinates. The device had a complicated and sophisticated mechanical operating system and was linked to its operators by wireless apparatus that governs and operates it and transmits information and pictures.

- Picture transmission apparatus: comprising a device for transmitting pictures and a patch antenna.
- A system for receiving control signals.
- The system control circuit.
- The power system.

The planting by Israel of those two systems deep within Lebanese territory constitutes a flagrant violation of Lebanese sovereignty, international laws and norms, and Security Council resolution 1701 (2006), and is prejudicial to international peace and security. It also constitutes an act of aggression against Lebanese territory and confirms yet again Israel's contempt for United Nations resolutions. Lebanon demands that the Security Council assume its responsibility to maintain international peace and security and bring pressure to bear on Israel to abandon its aggressive and provocative policies towards Lebanon. The Council should also ensure that Israel complies with resolution 1701 (2006) and withdraws forthwith, unconditionally, from all Lebanese territory.

United Nations A/65/664

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda items 14 and 15

Global Agenda for Dialogue among Civilizations

Culture of peace

Letter dated 21 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the outcome Declaration of the Eighth Doha Conference on Interfaith Dialogue, which was held during the period from 19 to 21 October 2010 in Doha, State of Qatar (see annex).

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter and its annex could be issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 14 and 15.

(*Signed*) Nassir Abdulaziz **Al-Nasser**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-70636 (E) 281210 291210

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Arabic]

21 October 2010

Eighth Doha Conference on Interfaith Dialogue

19-21 October 2010
Doha, Qatar

Declaration

Over 220 participants and representatives of the three celestial religions of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, from some 60 countries, gathered at the Eighth Doha Conference on Interfaith Dialogue, which was held in Doha from 19 to 21 October 2010, on the theme of the role of religion in raising children.

The Conference was opened by the Minister of Justice of Qatar, Mr. Hassan Bin Abdulla Al-Ghanim, who welcomed participants and affirmed the pressing need to make recommendations that underlined the importance of religion in the upbringing of children. The closing statement was made by the Minister of Endowments and Islamic Affairs, Mr. Ghaith Bin Mubarak Al-Kuwari, who emphasized that religious scholars were excellent role models for future generations.

Participants considered three major issues and made the recommendations that are set forth below:

1. The part played by the family in raising children:

The family bears particular responsibility and has an excellent opportunity to create an environment that promotes tolerance and respect for neighbours and other people. Participants expressed concern that many children who lacked the blessing of family support could go astray. There was an urgent need for children to look beyond their own needs in their personal relationships, and replace detrimental competitiveness by concern for others. Children are by nature idealistic and affected by both political and domestic violence.

The Conference therefore calls upon all faith communities to shoulder their responsibilities with regard to the family, and support it as a basic component of society and the place in which children can first learn dialogue, cooperation and respect for others.

2. The role of educational, social and media institutions:

Schools, the media and social institutions can play an important part in preparing youth to carry out their local and global responsibilities. Society must confront all forms of discrimination and stereotyping.

The Jewish, Christian and Muslim communities have all experienced persecution and lack of comprehension. It is consequently important that ignorance

should be overcome and differences respected. The Conference therefore calls upon schools and media institutions to enable youth to seek the truth, make wise choices and lead a life of dignity.

Given the tremendous technological advances that have taken place in the media, there are equally tremendous opportunities to disseminate values. There is, however, also a danger that the media will be abused. The Conference urges all the faith communities to encourage educational, social and media institutions to develop curricula, social projects and media programmes that will promote respect for other religions and cultures and peaceful coexistence between peoples.

3. The impact of places of worship on children's education:

Just like schools, universities, the family, and social and media institutions, places of worship can have a major impact on children and youth. They can also be used to spread a culture of violence and extremism. The Conference considered such issues as religious upbringing and contemporary challenges in the age of globalization; how to restore the effectiveness of worship in the upbringing of children; and the impact of worship in inculcating peaceful religious principles.

The Conference urges all religious communities to uphold places of worship and their role in preparing youth to assume responsibility for implanting the values of amity, compassion and cooperation at the local and international levels.

A group of students from Qatar and the Netherlands enriched the Conference with an intervention on the youth perspective on interfaith dialogue and the role of religion in the upbringing of children. That intervention fulfilled the wish that had been articulated by many Conference participants to hear about both the positive and the negative experiences of youth.

In conclusion, Conference participants expressed their gratitude to His Highness Sheikh Hamad bin Khalifa Al-Thani, Emir of the State of Qatar, and to the Government and people of Qatar for their kindness and hospitality. They also thanked the Conference organizers, the Doha International Centre for Interfaith Dialogue, the Qatar Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the University of Qatar.

United Nations A/65/665

General Assembly

Distr.: General
22 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 158
Financing of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara

Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010

Report of the Secretary-General

Contents

		Page
I.	Introduction	3
II.	Mandate performance	3
	A. Overall	3
	B. Budget implementation	3
	C. Mission support initiatives	5
	D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions	6
	E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks	6
III.	Resource performance	20
	A. Financial resources	20
	B. Summary information on redeployments across groups	21
	C. Monthly expenditure pattern	21
	D. Other income and adjustments	22
	E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment	22
	F. Value of non-budgeted contributions	23
IV.	Analysis of variances	23
V.	Actions to be taken by the General Assembly	25

10-70667 (E) 280111

Please recycle

Summary

The present report contains the performance report on the budget of the United Nations for the Referendum in the Western Sahara (MINURSO) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

The total expenditure for MINURSO for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 has been linked to the Mission's objective through a number of results-based-budgeting frameworks, grouped by components, namely, substantive civilian, military and support.

Performance of financial resources

Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
Category	*Apportionment*	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Military and police personnel	6 278.3	6 496.5	(218.2)	(3.5)
Civilian personnel	18 447.1	19 140.9	(693.8)	(3.8)
Operational costs	28 802.2	26 298.8	2 503.4	8.7
Gross requirements	**53 527.6**	**51 936.2**	**1 591.4**	**3.0**
Staff assessment income	2 188.7	2 327.6	(138.9)	(6.3)
Net requirements	**51 338.9**	**49 608.6**	**1 730.3**	**3.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	3 048.9	2 847.6	201.3	6.6
Total requirements	**56 576.5**	**54 783.8**	**1 792.7**	**3.2**

Human resources incumbency performance

Category	*Approved*[a]	*Actual (average)*	*Vacancy rate (percentage)*[b]
Military observers	203	201	1.1
Military contingents	27	28	(2.2)
United Nations police	6	6	
International staff	108	97	10.6
National staff	164	157	4.1
United Nations Volunteers	20	20	
Temporary positions[c]			
International staff			
National staff	2	1	
Government-provided personnel	10	4	60.0

[a] Represents the highest level of authorized strength.

[b] Based on monthly incumbency and monthly strength.

[c] Funded under general temporary assistance.

The actions to be taken by the General Assembly are set out in section V of the present report.

I. Introduction

1. The budget for the maintenance of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010 was set out in the report of the Secretary-General dated 11 March 2009 (A/63/757) and amounted to $54,358,300 gross ($52,168,300 net), exclusive of budgeted voluntary contributions in kind in the amount of $3,048,900. It provided for 203 military observers, 27 military contingents, 6 United Nations police officers, 108 international staff, 166 national staff, 1 national temporary position, 20 United Nations Volunteers and 10 Government-provided personnel. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, in paragraph 41 of its report (A/63/746/Add.15), recommended that the General Assembly appropriate $54,046,600 gross for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 63/300, appropriated an amount of $53,527,600 gross ($51,338,900 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010. The total amount has been assessed on Member States.

II. Mandate performance

A. Overall

3. The mandate of MINURSO was established by the Security Council in its resolution 690 (1991) and extended by the Council in subsequent resolutions. The mandate for the performance period was provided by the Council in its resolutions 1871 (2009) and 1920 (2010).

4. The Mission has been mandated to help the Security Council achieve an overall objective, namely, a just, lasting and mutually acceptable political solution that will provide for the self-determination of the people of Western Sahara.

5. Within the overall objective, the Mission has, during the performance report period, contributed to a number of accomplishments by delivering related key outputs, shown in the frameworks below. The frameworks are grouped under components, namely, substantive civilian, military and support.

6. The present report assesses actual performance against the planned results-based-budgeting frameworks set out in the 2009/10 budget. In particular, the performance report compares the actual indicators of achievement, that is, the extent to which actual progress has been made during the period against the expected accomplishments, with the planned indicators of achievement, and the actually completed outputs with the planned outputs.

B. Budget implementation

7. During the reporting period, the Mission continued to support the implementation of its mandated tasks. MINURSO ensured proper coordination with all components of the Mission, concerned United Nations system agencies and other stakeholders within the Mission area to monitor the ceasefire and related stabilization activities. The Mission also supported the mediation efforts of the

Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General. In addition, MINURSO continued to support the humanitarian and peacebuilding initiatives including the confidence-building measures programme of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) through the provision of security and logistical assistance on a cost-reimbursement basis. The assistance included aircraft and ground transportation, as well as a member of the MINURSO Malaysian Medical Unit to accompany each flight. The United Nations police is also a key component of the assistance provided by MINURSO in the context of the confidence-building measures programme.

8. Some noteworthy factors that impacted the mandate implementation during the performance period included that the parties had no direct or written contact (aside from two informal meetings as part of the negotiations process under the auspices of the Personal Envoy) and that exchange of family visits of refugees were interrupted owing to disagreement of the parties.

9. In order to further enhance the safety of personnel and operations, MINURSO put in place an awareness-raising training programme aimed at establishing and promoting a safer working environment for United Nations personnel conducting operations in areas where landmines and explosive remnants of war pose a threat to their activities. That was achieved through the regular dissemination of new data relating to suspected hazardous areas, more systematic and intensive safety training, and the maintenance of the capacity of the emergency response team to assist with mine accidents east of the berm.

10. Security-related efforts aimed at bringing the Mission into compliance with the United Nations minimum operating security standards have been completed both at the team sites and at the Mission headquarters.

11. Facility and infrastructural improvements at MINURSO team sites are ongoing. The improvements included replacement of the soft-wall structures for accommodation purposes, hard-wall structures at the team sites at Awsard, Oum Dreyga, Mahbas and Bir Lahlou; installation of water-treatment plants at Laayoune and two team sites; ongoing efforts to rehabilitate desert airfields at team sites west of the berm with the assistance of the Royal Moroccan Army; and the completion of the reconstruction of runways at Mahbas and Oum Dreyga.

12. The Mission launched an environmental protection programme, in line with the efforts towards "greening the United Nations" and the promotion of sustainable energy.

13. Satellite phones have been issued to all team sites for backup purposes. The programme aimed at improving very high frequency (VHF) radio communications coverage is still ongoing, with the installation of additional repeaters throughout the area of operations. The delay in the implementation of the programme was attributable to the lack of heavy equipment required to build the towers.

14. During the reporting period, the implementation of the budget was affected by higher-than-budgeted requirements for international and national staff salaries and related costs resulting from the new contractual arrangements in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/250.

15. Other noteworthy areas that impacted the implementation of the budget during the reporting period include the unavailability of one of the three helicopters

resulting in fewer hours flown by MINURSO aircraft than planned; the use of Internet protocol cameras for surveillance, which greatly reduced costs vis-à-vis the budgeted closed-circuit television (CCTV) cameras; the use of solar power security lights, which led to savings on electrical cabling and generator costs; and protracted customs clearance time, which caused delays in the availability of new equipment.

16. The total expenditure for the maintenance of the Mission for 2009/10 amounted to $51,936,200 gross ($49,608,600 net) compared to the resources approved for the maintenance of the Mission for the period in the total amount of $53,527,600 gross ($51,338,900 net), appropriated under the terms of General Assembly resolution 63/300.

17. During the reporting period, the Mission realized most significant variances as compared with the approved budget for military observers, international and national staff, facilities and infrastructure, ground transportation and air transportation. Additional requirements for military observers in the amount of $238,700 (4.4 per cent) were attributable mainly to actual vacancy rate of 1.1 per cent as compared to the planned 7 per cent. The additional requirements for international ($314,400, or 2.2 per cent) and national staff ($462,200 or 14.3 per cent) were attributable primarily to requirements related to General Assembly resolution 63/250. This was offset by lower requirements related to facilities and infrastructures, where funds in the amount of $494,200 (10.8 per cent) were not utilized owing primarily to lower expenditures for security equipment resulting from the decision to substitute CCTV system with Internet protocol cameras, and lower expenditures for maintenance as well as for alteration and renovation projects owing to delays or difficulties in contracting related services. Further, lower requirements for ground transportation of $410,900 (7.8 per cent) were attributable primarily to lower-than-budgeted freight costs related to the acquisition of vehicles. In addition, lower requirements under air transportation in the amount of $1,597,400 (11.7 per cent) were attributable primarily to lower-than-planned hours flown by helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft and related lower requirements for fuel. The explanations for the variances are detailed in section IV of the present report.

C. Mission support initiatives

18. The Mission undertook a number of initiatives during the reporting period, with resultant impact on the implementation of the budget of the Mission and in particular in the areas related to support activities. The initiatives undertaken resulted in:

(a) A 28.6 per cent reduction in the average travel time between Laayoune and Oum Dreyga as a result of opening of the runway in Oum Dreyga, which allowed for direct flights by fixed-wing aircraft from and to Laayoune;

(b) 2,063 tons of non-perishable supplies, including bottled water, butane gas bottles, engine oil (in barrels), diesel fuel and aviation fuel were delivered by road to team sites compared to none in the 2008-2009 period;

(c) A reduction in supply of bottled water requirements for 511 to 161 personnel through the use of the water treatment plant at Laayoune;

(d) An increase in the number of mission locations from 11 to 12 having 24-hour surveillance as part of the enhanced security compliance with minimum operating security standards;

(e) An overall variance of 3 per cent in terms of resource utilization as compared to the appropriation for the period.

19. Major management decisions that impacted the variances include efficiency gains resulting from the use of Internet protocol cameras for surveillance vis-à-vis the planned CCTV cameras, better aircraft tasking allowing for more helicopter recognition tasks by combining flights as well as adjusting VIP movements into regular flight schedules, and the use of solar power security lights.

D. Partnerships, country team coordination and integrated missions

20. During the reporting period, there was continued cooperation among the Mission, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), UNHCR, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the observer delegation of the African Union.

21. ICRC continued to work with the parties and families concerned in pursuing the question of persons still unaccounted for in relation to the conflict. UNHCR reoriented its programme, resulting in an increase in the level of assistance and an enhanced focus on the long-term welfare of the refugees, with special attention to nutrition, health and education.

22. UNHCR and the WFP continued to provide assistance to the Western Saharan refugees in the camps near Tindouf, in partnership with the World Health Organization, the European Commission Humanitarian Office, the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development and several international and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The assistance included consideration of issues in respect of water and sanitation in the camps through the construction of water networks; support to the education sector through the provision of school supplies and textbooks; the continuation of vocational training, with a particular focus on women, young people and handicapped persons; legal training as well as the conduct of seminars for lawyers and judges and support to medical facilities in the camps through the provision of equipment and training to nurses and midwives.

23. In the area of confidence-building measures, contacts and communications were facilitated between Western Saharan refugees in the camps near Tindouf and their families in the Territory through the exchange of family visits and the provision by UNHCR of free telephone services for refugees in the camps to contact family members.

E. Results-based-budgeting frameworks

Component 1: substantive civilian

24. During the reporting period, the Mission's substantive civilian component continued to facilitate progress towards a political settlement of the final status of Western Sahara and progress towards the resolution of humanitarian issues. It ensured proper coordination with all components of the Mission, relevant United

Nations system agencies, and other concerned stakeholders within the Mission area of operation, monitoring the ceasefire and related stabilization activities. The Mission supported the mediation efforts of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General by working with the parties to contribute constructively towards a political environment conducive to the ongoing negotiation process. MINURSO provided logistical support to the Personal Envoy during his visits to the region. The Mission also supported a range of humanitarian and peacebuilding initiatives, by providing support on a cost-reimbursable basis to the confidence-building measures programme of UNHCR aimed at enhancing relations between divided communities. The Mission generated and circulated its press releases on its activities on the Mission website and also dispatched on a daily basis the synopsis of relevant press reviews (local, regional and international) to various concerned parties, NGOs and the international community in the region.

Expected accomplishment 1.1: progress towards political settlement of the final status of Western Sahara

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.1.1 Maintenance of the number of meetings held in 2007/08 between the parties in Western Sahara (Morocco and the Frente Polisario) and with the neighbouring countries Algeria and Mauritania (2007/08: 3; 2008/09: 25; 2009/10: 3)	Two informal meetings were held between the parties to the conflict in Western Sahara, namely, Morocco and the Frente Polisario, as well as neighbouring countries Algeria and Mauritania, under the auspices of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General The lower number of meetings than planned was due to the positions taken by the parties

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
1 report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council, as requested in Security Council resolution 1813 (2008)	Yes	
Support to the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General, including through the provision of regular briefings on the situation on the ground, periodic updates on political and security developments in the region, political analysis and advice, as well as logistical support during his visits to the region	Yes	Logistical support and coordination was provided in support of the visit of the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the region in March 2010 in Tindouf In addition, 250 daily and 48 weekly situation reports covering all the significant political, military and humanitarian developments in Western Sahara and the region were provided
Weekly meetings and briefings with the African Union on the political situation in the region	156	Meetings and briefings An increase in the number of meetings resulted from African Union being invited to attend the Security Management Team meetings and Core Group meetings
	96	Regular meeting twice a week (8/month x 12)

	48	Once a week Core Group meetings (4/month x 12)
	12	Monthly Security Management Team meetings (1/month x 12)
Political briefings, field visits and escort for visiting Member States' delegations, representatives of international, governmental and media organizations, as requested	10	Briefings to delegations of Member States, including field visits accompanied by Mission members
380 summaries of local/international media for United Nations system agencies and Member States in 4 languages on regional and international issues related to Western Sahara	320	Lower number of summaries stemmed from the lower number of relevant news items published by the media

Expected accomplishment 1.2: progress towards resolution of humanitarian issues, in particular those related to refugees and persons unaccounted for

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
1.2.1 Support to 38 refugee family exchange visits (2007/08: 38; 2008/09: 52; 2009/10: 38)	26 refugee round-trip family exchange visits were undertaken, which benefited 1,646 persons (791 from the Territory and 855 from the refugee camps) from 316 families Lower number of visits stemmed from the interruption of the programme on 26 March 2010 owing to the parties' disagreement over UNHCR procedures for the selection of beneficiaries

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Provide political briefings to donor meetings and/or assessment missions organized by UNHCR and the World Food Programme (WFP) to assess the food situation in the camps, as requested	12	Meetings were held by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General with the Ambassadors of the five permanent members of the Security Council as well as Switzerland and Spain and United Nations stakeholders in the region
Informal briefings held twice a month with United Nations agencies and programmes (UNHCR, the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)) and other international organizations represented in the region (the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the European Commission Humanitarian Office and the International Organization for Migration (IOM)) on the resolution of humanitarian issues, including refugee assistance and irregular migration through Western Sahara	3	Meetings were held by the head of Tindouf Liaison Office with the United Nations system agencies, including UNHCR, WHO, WFP, as well as ICRC and the European Commission Humanitarian Office
	4	The Special Representative of the Secretary-General held 4 meetings in Geneva with UNHCR on the confidence-building measures programme
	12	Other meetings were held whenever required, such as coordination meetings to address issues of common interest, including security, the implementation of confidence-building measures, or the political situation in the region

		The planned output was not achieved completely owing to the suspension of the confidence-building measures family visits flights since 26 March 2010, which led to the reduction of the number of meetings with the UNHCR/confidence-building measures sub-office as well as the absence of international staff in the WHO sub-office for most of the reporting period
Weekly meetings and briefings with UNHCR to review implementation of the confidence-building measures programme	52	Meetings were held
Logistical support for the continuation of confidence-building measures between the parties, including the provision of escorts to 38 refugee family exchange visits by 6 United Nations police officers	26	Family exchange visits supported through escorts by 6 United Nations police with air and ground transport and medical services provided Lower number of visits stemmed from the interruption of the confidence-building measures programme on 26 March 2010 as a result of the parties' disagreement over UNHCR procedures for the selection of beneficiaries
Weekly and monthly locust-monitoring reports sent to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), or as requested	12	Monthly locust monitorings were held and reports were sent to FAO Weekly monitoring was not held owing to low rainfall

Expected accomplishment 1.3: reduction in mine and unexploded ordnance threat on both sides of the berm

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
No deaths or injuries caused by exploded mines/ordnance (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0)	A total of 12 accidents were registered by the MINURSO Mine Action Coordination Centre from various sources, which caused 6 deaths and 11 injuries

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
3,000 mines/explosive remnants of war destroyed on both sides of the berm	11,993	Items destroyed East of the berm: 4,432 unexploded ordnance, 1 anti-personnel mine, 4 anti-tank mines, 333 items of explosive ordnance in stockpiles and 7 items of abandoned ordnance West of the berm: 892 anti-tank mines, 495 anti-personnel mines, 889 unexploded ordnance and 68 other items of explosive ordnance, 900 anti-tank mines and 3,972 explosive ordnance The higher number of mines and explosive remnants of war destroyed stemmed from the destruction of various stockpiles

100 dangerous areas on both sides of the berm surveyed and mapped	33	Areas east of the berm surveyed and mapped Lower number of areas surveyed and mapped stemmed from the focus on conducting battle area clearance as the highest priority in an effort to remove known dangerous areas. Survey and recording of new dangerous areas were conducted when it was reported by the local population or United Nations military observers. Moreover, information on dangerous areas surveyed on the west side of the berm was not provided
3 million square metres land cleared east of the berm	Yes	4,325,036 square meters of land cleared Increased area of land cleared stemmed from the adoption of new and more cost effective clearance methodologies that enhanced productivity

Component 2: military

25. As detailed in the frameworks below, the Mission monitored compliance of the parties with the ceasefire agreement and supported the civilian component through reducing the mine and unexploded ordnance threat on both sides of the berm. In addition, the Mission provided emergency assistance on an ad hoc basis to stranded migrants in the desert in coordination with IOM. The main priorities for the reporting period were the inspection of the armed forces units' headquarters, conduct of patrols to ensure adherence to the ceasefire agreement, monitoring the destruction of mines and unexploded ordnances by both parties and marking hazard areas found during regular patrols.

Expected accomplishment 2.1: compliance of the parties with the ceasefire agreement

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
2.1.1 No serious violations of ceasefire and military agreements (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 0)	Achieved. No violation of the ceasefire took place

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Monthly liaison meetings with local commanders and high-ranking military officers from both parties	Yes	Liaison meetings were conducted by the MINURSO Force Commander
35,040 United Nations military observers mobile patrol person-days, including both day and night patrols (4 United Nations military observers per patrol, 24 patrols per day for 365 days)	35,232	Mobile patrol person-days Increased mobile patrol person-days stemmed from the depioyment of additional patrols

832 United Nations military observers liaison "day visits" to units and headquarters of the armed forces of both parties (4 United Nations military observers per visit, 4 visits per week for 52 weeks)	648	Visits conducted by military observers to the unit headquarters of the armed forces of both parties (162 visits x 4 military observers) The lower number of visits stemmed from the absence of the local Moroccan or Frente Polisario commanders during the planned visits resulting in the cancellation of visits
1,204 air patrol hours from 9 team sites for inspection of 11,092 military units of both parties (33.4 hours per helicopter per month, with 3 helicopters for 12 months)	Yes	1,440 air patrol hours United Nations military observers from 9 team sites conducted 650 helicopter reconnaissance operations for inspection of 11,293 units of both parties (40 hours per helicopter per month x 3 helicopters x 12 months) Higher number of air patrol hours stemmed from greater emphasis placed on helicopter reconnaissance operations for monitoring and special patrols for recording of grid references with respect to the Geographic Information System (GIS) update of maps, confirming emergency landing sites, as well as investigations of allegations and violations
Investigation of all alleged violations of the ceasefire agreement by either party, as required	Yes	47 allegations received and investigated. As there was no violation of the ceasefire, the 47 alleged violations investigated were against military agreement No. 1

Component 3: support

26. As detailed in the frameworks below, during the reporting period, an average of 201 military observers, 28 military contingents, 6 United Nations police, 97 international staff, 158 national staff (including 1 temporary personnel), 20 United Nations Volunteers and 4 Government-provided personnel were provided the necessary administrative, logistical and security services in support of the implementation of the Mission's mandate. In the delivery of services, the component delivered various outputs, improved on services and aimed to realize efficiency gains. The Mission also focused on issues such as gender, HIV awareness and environmental protection. Support services included the implementation of conduct and discipline policies, personnel administration, health care for all personnel, facilities construction, renovations and maintenance, information technology and communications, air and ground transportation services, supply operations and provision of security for the whole Mission.

Expected accomplishment 3.1: effective and efficient logistical, administrative and security support to the Mission

Planned indicators of achievement	*Actual indicators of achievement*
3.1.1 Reduction in the average travel time by air between Laayoune and Oum Dreyga by 28 per cent (2007/08: 3.5 hours; 2008/09: 3.5 hours; 2009/10: 2.5 hours)	Achieved The 28.6 per cent reduction in travel time stemmed from the reopening of the runway for fixed-wing aircraft operations in mid-July 2009
3.1.2 Reduction in the average travel time by air between Laayoune and Awsard by 40 per cent (2007/08: 2.5 hours; 2008/09: 2.5 hours; 2009/10: 1.5 hours)	Owing to ongoing rehabilitation of the runway for fixed-wing aircraft operations at team site Awsard, the travel time between Laayoune and Awsard still remains 2.5 hours
3.1.3 Increase in the percentage of non-perishable supplies delivered by road (2007/08: 0; 2008/09: 0; 2009/10: 874 tons)	Achieved Transported 2,063 tons of bottled water, butane gas bottles, engine oil (in barrels), diesel fuel and aviation fuel More than planned non-perishable supplies delivered by road were attributable to the fact that bottled water and engine oil which were normally delivered by air were transported by road. Aviation and ground transportation fuel deliveries were not included in the planned indicator of achievement
3.1.4 Reduction in the number of personnel supplied with bottled water by 261	Achieved As a result of installation of water treatment plant in Laayoune, 350 personnel are no longer receiving bottled water supply
3.1.5 Increase in the number of mission locations provided within 24-hour surveillance as part of an enhanced security programme to improve compliance with minimum operating security standards (2007/08: 0 per cent; 2008/09: 0 per cent; 2009/10: 1 per cent)	Achieved 12 out of 13 locations have been provided with 24-hour surveillance

Planned outputs	*Completed (number or yes/no)*	*Remarks*
Service improvements		
Rehabilitation of airstrips in Oum Dreyga and Awsard to allow for the direct flight from Laayoune using fixed-wing aircraft as opposed to fixed-wing then rotary-wing and increased use of road transportation to transport non-perishable goods	No	While Oum Dreyga airstrip was reopened on 16 July 2009, Awsard airstrip had remained closed with rehabilitation work ongoing

Year one of two-year plan to implement closed circuit television systems in Mission locations	Yes	First phase covered Mission headquarters while second phase covered the logistic base and the Communication and Training Centre compound to enable security surveillance of all United Nations premises 24 hours a day, 7 days a week Internet protocol cameras were selected that allowed the use of the existing network wiring, rather than installing a separate CCTV cabling system. Thus the same result was achieved at lower cost
Installation and operation of 5 water treatment plants in Laayoune and 4 team sites across the Mission area	3	3 of the 5 water plants completed installation with installation in progress at a fourth plant in Smara Lower number of plants installed stemmed from the unavailability of skilled labour on the east side of the berm and the lack of earth-moving equipment
Military, police and civilian personnel		
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of an average strength of 27 military contingent personnel, 203 military observers and 6 United Nations police officers	28	Military contingent personnel (average strength)
	201	Military observers (average strength)
	6	United Nations police (average strength)
Monthly verification, monitoring and inspection of contingent-owned equipment and self-sustainment for the Malaysian Medical Unit	Yes	The Malaysian Medical Unit submits monthly reports on stock holdings and monthly activities, and the Mission carries out monthly or quarterly spot checks on medicine expiry and major equipment to ensure operational readiness The Mission issues quarterly performance reports on contingent-owned equipment
Administration of an average of 295 civilian staff, comprising 108 international staff, 166 national staff, 20 United Nations Volunteers and 1 temporary position	97	International staff (average strength)
	157	National staff (average strength)
	20	United Nations Volunteers (average strength)
	1	Temporary position (average strength)
Implementation of a conduct and discipline programme for an average of 230 military, 6 police and 295 civilian personnel, including, prevention, monitoring and recommendations on remedial action where misconduct has occurred	Yes	Brochures and flyers with conduct and discipline awareness-raising information were distributed to an average of 235 military and police personnel, 97 international and 158 national staff, including 1 temporary position, 4 Government-provided personnel and 20 United Nations Volunteers Presentations on conduct and discipline issues were made to 27 team sites military commanders and 54 senior national military officials

Training of all new personnel on the conduct and discipline policy with more comprehensive introduction briefing to military personnel due to their lack of familiarity with United Nations procedures, rules and regulations	Yes	Trained: 181 United Nations military observers, 13 civilian staff, 2 United Nations police officers 3 United Nations Volunteers
Facilities and infrastructure		
Maintenance and repair of 9 military sites, 4 United Nations premises, the civilian/military staff accommodation premises in 11 locations	Yes	9 military sites, 4 United Nations premises, and the civilian/military staff accommodation premises in 11 locations have been repaired and maintained
Construction of a 1,500-metre perimeter (2 metres high) fence in the logistics base as part of the ongoing minimum operating security standards compliance works	Partially achieved	60 per cent was completed owing to the lack of rental machinery
Construction of 9 concrete fuel reservoirs in 5 sites to avoid soil/sand contamination	3	3 reservoirs were completed (Mahbas, Bir Lahlou and Tifariti) Lower number of reservoirs stemmed from the lack of skilled labour and earth-moving equipment on the east side of the berm
Maintenance of good sanitation conditions for all premises, including waste and garbage collection and disposal	Yes	Roof top coverings replaced, new garbage pits dug and piping system maintained
Construction of 4 new ablutions and replacement of 5 of the existing ablutions	2	New ablutions were installed Lower number of ablution units stemmed from the lack of a crane in the east side of the berm
Installation, operation and maintenance of 6 United Nations-owned water purification plants in 5 locations	3	Water treatment plants installed in MINURSO headquarters, and team sites Mahbas and Bir Lahlou Lower number of plants installed stemmed from the fact that the installation of plants planned for team sites Tifariti and Mehaires were delayed because of the lack of earth-moving equipment and skilled labour. The plant planned for team site Smara was also delayed owing to the lack of earth-moving equipment
Operation and maintenance of 36 United Nations-owned generators in 11 locations	36	Generators operated and maintained
Maintenance and repair of the roads leading from team sites to the airstrip/helipads approximately 1 kilometre for each of 4 team sites (Awsard, Oum Dreyga, Mahbas and Agwanit)	3	Team sites at which road repairs were completed (Awsard, Mahbas and Agwanit) Lower number of team sites stemmed from the lack of sufficient earth-moving equipment at the Oum Dreyga team site

Maintenance and renovation of 11 storage facilities for petrol oil and lubricants for generators, vehicles and aircraft in 11 locations	13	Storage facilities maintained in 13 locations MINURSO logistics base and David tower transmitter site were previously included under MINURSO headquarters in Laayoune as one location. These have now been listed as separate locations
Construction of fuel farms in 3 team sites (Tifariti, Mahbas and Awsard) according to International Air Transport Association standards	Yes	3 team sites at which fuel farms were installed
Replacement of 3 kitchen facilities in 3 team sites (Awsard, Oum Dreyga, Mahbas)	No	Continued use of existing facilities was determined operationally effective
Maintenance of 5 unpaved runways and 8 helicopter landing sites in 8 locations	4	Helicopter landing sites maintained in 4 locations
	3	Runways reconstructed and repaired
		Lower number of runways constructed stemmed from delayed implementation and the lack of heavy equipment in the east side of the berm
Logistics		
Storage and supply of 256,000 kilograms of rations plus 30 days reserve to military observers in 9 team sites and 701,800 litres of water to military and civilian international personnel in 11 locations	263,900	Kilograms of food rations supplied to military observers and civilian staff from headquarters travelling to technically support team sites (i.e., mechanics, engineering staff, local workers residing in team sites, transport staff, aircrew and fuel staff)
	14	Days of reserve food rations
		Lower number of days of reserve food rations stemmed from the projected 30-days reserve, which was intended for the Mission pandemic plan while 14 days is the standard reserve
	521,784	Litres of reserve stock for bottled water, including for reserve combat ration packs for Mission headquarters for 21 days and for team sites for 7 days
		Lower number of litres of water resulted from the operation of the water treatment plant and a strict internal control mechanism to monitor the consumption of bottled water
Storage and management of 4.5 million litres of aviation fuel for 6 aircraft, 977,500 litres for generators and 582,200 litres for vehicles and 150,000 litres of fuel for the strategic reserve	3,733,200	Litres of aviation fuel stored and managed for 3 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing aircraft
	1,168,120	Litres of diesel fuel managed and stored for generators
	630,707	Litres of diesel fuel managed and stored for vehicles

		Lower quantities of aviation fuel were due to lower-than-planned actual hours flown for rotary-wing aircraft and helicopters during the reporting period Higher quantities of diesel fuel for generators and vehicles was a result of the higher-than-budgeted quantities of fuel received from voluntary contributions Fuel-storage capacity was not established for 150,000 litres of diesel fuel for the strategic reserve
Installation of strategic fuel reserve storage tanks for diesel and aviation fuel at the logistics base	No	Although the contract for this project was signed in January 2010, the project was placed on hold owing to the emergency acquisition of water pumps for deep wells in 6 team sites
Ground transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 265 United Nations-owned vehicles, including 18 mobile equipment (graders, loaders, forklifts and cranes), 1 pallet stacker and 1 electric forklift, 1 road roller compactor and 9 trailers, through 5 workshops in Laayoune, Awsard, Smara, Oum Dreyga and Tindouf	314	United Nations-owned vehicles maintained, which included 18 pieces of mobile equipment and 31 trailers The actual number is higher, as the planned estimate did not account for all vehicles and equipment
Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 70 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to offices within the Mission area	Yes	Operation of a daily shuttle service 7 days a week for an average of 70 to 80 United Nations personnel per day from their accommodation to place of work, and shuttle runs to/from Laayoune airport to transport outgoing and incoming personnel (25 to 30 personnel per flight, for a total of 120 per week for four weekly flights)
Air transportation		
Operation and maintenance of 3 fixed-wing and 3 rotary-wing aircraft	Yes	3 fixed-wing aircraft operated and maintained 3 rotary-wing aircraft operated and maintained In addition, a total of 4,502 hours flown, 18,067 passengers transported, 679 helicopter air observation patrols, 61 flight hours flown in support of UNHCR and 3,237 passengers moved in support of UNHCR (confidence-building measures project) on a cost-reimbursable basis
Communications		
Support and maintenance of a satellite network consisting of 1 Earth station hub	Yes	1 Earth station hub supported and maintained

Support and maintenance of 10 very small aperture terminal (VSAT) systems, 4 telephone exchanges and 2 microwave links	Yes	10 VSAT maintained 4 telephone exchanges maintained 2 microwave links maintained
Support and maintenance of 267 high frequency (HF), 422 very-high frequency (VHF) and 25 VHF repeaters and transmitters	Yes	267 HF radios maintained 422 VHF radios maintained 25 VHF repeater stations maintained Maintained and supported HF and VHF radio equipment in Mission vehicles and base as well as handheld radios for team sites and Mission headquarters
Support and maintenance of 1 video teleconferencing facility	Yes	1 video teleconference terminal maintained
Support and maintenance of 50 portable satellite telephone systems	Yes	50 portable satellite telephone systems maintained
Information technology		
Support and maintenance of 35 servers, 76 laptop computers, 214 printers and 32 digital senders in 11 locations	Yes	35 servers maintained (24 physical servers, 10 virtual servers and 1 Google Earth server for the GIS Unit) 76 laptop computers 214 printers 32 digital senders 459 desktop computers
Support and maintenance of 11 local area networks (LAN) and wide area networks (WAN) for 475 users in 11 locations	Yes	Fully supported and maintained 11 LANs, comprising of 9 team sites, Tindouf Liaison Office and Laayoune headquarters locations. The LANs are encompassed within the Mission WAN
Support and maintenance of the geographic information system equipment with 2 plotters	Yes	GIS equipment with 2 plotters was supported and maintained during the budget year
Production of 1/250,000 scale military operational maps covering Western Sahara, 13 sheets updated 3 times during the budget period	Yes	13 map sheets with a size of 1mx1m at 1/250,000 scale produced and provided to team sites In addition, 120 map sheets with a size of 90x100 centimetres (cm) at 1/100,000 scale were produced that were more detailed and adequate for the operational needs of team sites

Implementation of 6 GPS courses for civilian staff and 9 GPS training visits for military team sites	5	5 courses conducted for civilian staff Lower number of courses stemmed from the focus on military training after the mine incident in Oum Dreyga in August 2009, which resulted in the sixth course for civilian staff replaced by a course for military personnel While 9 training visits were planned, it was decided to give 2 train-the-trainers courses in Smara and Awsard rather than making training visits
Production of Laayoune city map at 1:10 kilometres	Yes	Laayoune city map was produced and disseminated at scales 1/5,000, 1/10,000 and 1/20,000
Medical		
Operation and maintenance of 1 level-I dental clinic, 1 laboratory and 1 level-I hospital medical facility as well as deployment of 2 forward medical teams and emergency and first aid stations in 3 locations for all Mission personnel, staff of other United Nations system agencies and the local civilian population in emergency cases	Yes	1 level-I dental clinic maintained 1 laboratory maintained 1 level-I hospital medical facility maintained 2 forward medical teams in Smara team site in the north sector and in Awsard team site in the south sector, rotating every 2 weeks, with emergency and first aid stations In addition, 4,012 visits/calls to the Mission Medical Unit level-I clinic, 3,731 medical examinations in the clinic, 281 examinations by the forward medical team, 9,348 laboratory tests, 808 dental clinic cases, 7 casualty evacuations, 9 medical evacuations and 16 medical appointments (appointments escalated to level-II and III hospitals after the primary check-up and which are not carried out by the Mission Medical Unit level-I clinic)
Maintenance of Mission-wide land and air evacuation arrangements for all United Nations locations, including level-II and III hospitals in 2 locations	Yes	7 casualty evacuations 9 medical evacuations 2 level-III hospitals in Casablanca, 1 level-II hospital in Gulmim and 1 level-III hospital in Laayoune
Operation and maintenance of voluntary confidential counselling and testing facilities for all Mission personnel	Yes	397 personnel provided with HIV voluntary confidential counselling and testing carried out. In addition, post-exposure prophylaxis kits and condoms were made available as part of the Mission effort to combat HIV. Three staff members trained for counselling and testing, in addition to Mission Medical Unit doctors

HIV sensitization programme, including training for all Mission personnel	Yes	227 incoming missions personnel provided with the HIV sensitization programme In addition, the awareness programme included 3 newsletters issued, information, education and communication materials broadcast through Lotus Notes and Bulletin Board
Security		
Provision of security services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, for all Mission areas	Yes	Safety and security services, including investigations, information management, perimeter security management, training, fire safety services to all Mission areas, fire training to all MINURSO staff, building construction recommendations and general fire safety advice
Mission-wide site security assessment, including residential surveys in 6 locations used by United Nations personnel	Yes	Security risk assessments in 6 locations, which included minimum operating security standards and minimum operating residential security standard surveys
Investigation of all reported cases of theft and accidents	Yes	The Security and Investigation Operation Cell conducted investigations and provided reports and recommendations on all documented cases. The Operation Centre provided warden system training and coordination with the host Government
Conducting of security briefings for all incoming United Nations personnel and issuance of monthly security assessments to the Mission management	Yes	540 personnel provided with security induction training which included minimum operating security standard and minimum operating residential security standard surveys to all staff residencies as requested in Laayoune and Tindouf

III. Resource performance

A. Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars. Budget year is from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010.)

			Variance	
	Apportionment	*Expenditure*	*Amount*	*Percentage*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)=(3)÷(1)*
Military and police personnel				
Military observers	5 369.0	5 607.7	(238.7)	(4.4)
Military contingents	761.4	754.5	6.9	0.9
United Nations police	147.9	134.3	13.6	9.2
Formed police units	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**6 278.3**	**6 496.5**	**(218.2)**	**(3.5)**
Civilian personnel				
International staff	14 434.3	14 748.7	(314.4)	(2.2)
National staff	3 237.0	3 699.2	(462.2)	(14.3)
United Nations Volunteers	733.8	654.2	79.6	10.8
General temporary assistance	42.0	38.7	3.3	7.8
Subtotal	**18 447.1**	**19 140.9**	**(693.8)**	**(3.8)**
Operational costs				
Government-provided personnel	43.6	38.0	5.6	12.9
Civilian electoral observers	—	—	—	—
Consultants	13.5	21.2	(7.7)	(57.0)
Official travel	707.6	679.0	28.6	4.0
Facilities and infrastructure	4 555.8	4 061.6	494.2	10.8
Ground transportation	5 284.5	4 873.6	410.9	7.8
Air transportation	13 692.5	12 095.1	1 597.4	11.7
Naval transportation	—	—	—	—
Communications	1 574.1	1 414.1	160.0	10.2
Information technology	1 035.9	1 069.7	(33.8)	(3.3)
Medical	139.0	153.9	(14.9)	(10.7)
Special equipment	127.1	121.0	6.1	4.8
Other supplies, services and equipment	1 628.6	1 771.7	(143.1)	(8.8)
Quick-impact projects	—	—	—	—
Subtotal	**28 802.2**	**26 298.8**	**2 503.4**	**8.7**
Gross requirements	**53 527.6**	**51 936.2**	**1 591.4**	**3.0**
Staff assessment income	2 188.7	2 327.6	(138.9)	(6.3)
Net requirements	**51 338.9**	**49 608.6**	**1 730.3**	**3.4**
Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)[a]	3 048.9	2 847.6	201.3	6.6
Total requirements	**56 576.5**	**54 783.8**	**1 792.7**	**3.2**

[a] Inclusive of $2,494,400 from the Government of Morocco, $284,800 from the Government of Algeria and $68,400 from the Frente Polisario.

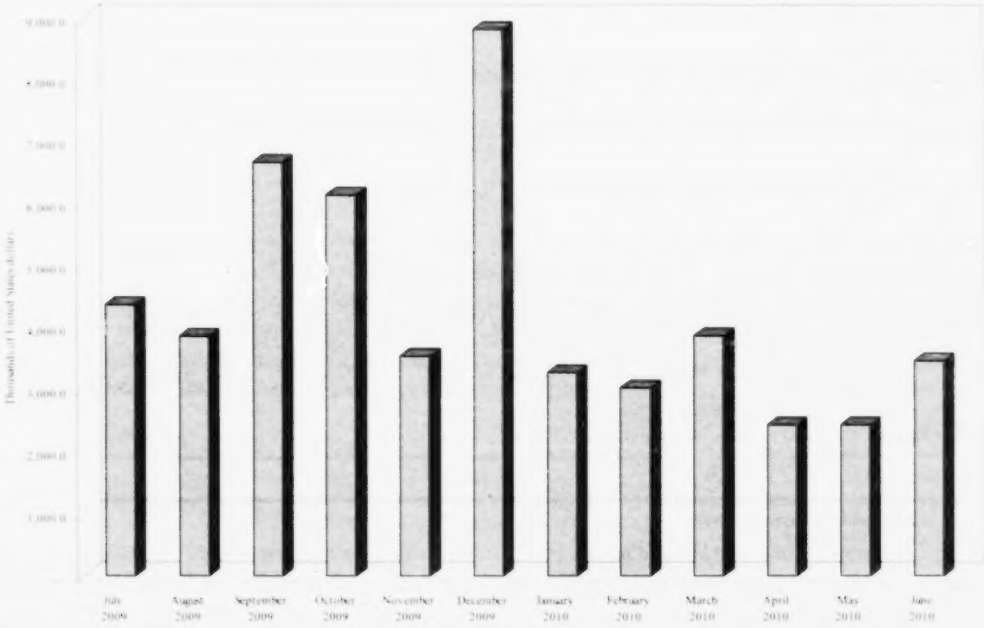
B. Summary information on redeployments across groups

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	*Appropriation*		
	Original distribution	*Redeployment*	*Revised distribution*
I. Military and police personnel	6 278.0	243.0	6 521.0
II. Civilian personnel	18 447.0	1 983.0	20 430.0
III. Operational costs	28 803.0	(2 226.0)	26 577.0
Total	**53 528.0**	—	**53 528.0**
Percentage of redeployment to total appropriation			**4.2**

27. Funds were deployed during the reporting period in order to meet the additional cost for military observers as a result of the average overall vacancy rate of 1.1 per cent being lower than 7 per cent applied in the budget. Funds were also deployed to cover the additional requirements for international and national staff salaries, and related costs resulting from the new contractual arrangements in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/250.

C. Monthly expenditure pattern



28. The highest expenditure in December 2009 was attributable primarily to the raising of purchase orders for the rental of commercial aircraft, and the provision of aviation fuel. The expenditure in September 2009 reflected the establishment of

contractual obligations for facilities and infrastructure-related projects, disbursements made for rations for military observers as well as spare parts and supplies.

D. Other income and adjustments

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Amount*
Interest income	124.3
Other/miscellaneous income	87.1
Voluntary contributions in cash	—
Prior-period adjustments	(0.6)
Cancellation of prior-period obligations	584.5
Total	**795.3**

E. Expenditure for contingent-owned equipment: major equipment and self-sustainment

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Expenditure*
Major equipment	
Military observers	—
Military contingents	96.5
Formed police units	—
Subtotal	**96.5**
Self-sustainment	
Facilities and infrastructure	1.7
Communications	—
Medical	61.9
Special equipment	—
Subtotal	**63.6**
Total	**160.1**

Mission factors	*Percentage*	*Effective date*	*Last review date*
A. Applicable to Mission area			
Extreme environmental condition factor	0.0	1 July 2007	—
Intensified operational condition factor	0.8	1 July 2007	—
Hostile action/forced abandonment factor	0.8	1 July 2007	—
B. Applicable to home country			
Incremental transportation factor	4.0	1 July 2007	

F. Value of non-budgeted contributions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category	*Actual value*
Status-of-mission agreement[a]	1 564.5
Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	—
Total	**1 564.5**

[a] Accommodation provided by the Governments of Algeria ($74,500) and Morocco ($1,490,000).

IV. Analysis of variances[1]

	Variance	
Military observers	($238.7)	(4.4%)

29. The additional requirements were due to the average overall vacancy rate of 1.1 per cent being lower than 7 per cent applied in the budget. The variance is partly offset by underexpenditure for travel on replacement, rotation and repatriation owing to lower cost of tickets than estimated, and the absence of expenditures for death and disability compensation during the reporting period.

	Variance	
United Nations police	$13.6	9.2%

30. The unutilized balance was attributable mainly to the absence of expenditures for death and disability compensation, as there were no reported cases of death or injury during the reporting period.

	Variance	
International staff	($314.1)	(2.2%)

31. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to higher requirements for international staff salaries and staff assessment costs resulting from the new contractual arrangements, including the conversion of international staff on 300 series appointments to 100 series in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/250. The increase is partly offset by lower-than-anticipated common staff costs.

	Variance	
National staff	($462.2)	(14.3%)

32. The additional requirements resulted primarily from higher requirements for national staff salaries and related costs resulting from the new contractual arrangements in accordance with General Assembly resolution 63/250, including the conversion of the appointments of limited duration to fixed-term appointments. The

[1] Resource variance amounts are expressed in thousands of United States dollars. Analysis is provided for variances of at least plus or minus 5 per cent or $100,000.

additional requirements were also due to an overall actual vacancy rate of 4.1 per cent compared to a 5 per cent vacancy rate in the budget.

	Variance	
United Nations Volunteers	$79.6	10.8%

33. The unutilized balance was attributable to the lower-than-projected requirements for the assignment and repatriation of United Nations Volunteers. While the budget provided for six arrivals and six departures of United Nations Volunteers, only three arrived and two departed during the reporting period.

	Variance	
General temporary assistance	$3.3	7.8%

34. The unutilized balance was attributable to delays in identifying and recruiting personnel for the Archiving Unit, as a result of which one national staff position was not filled during the period from December 2009 to 30 June 2010.

	Variance	
Government-provided personnel	$5.6	12.9%

35. The minor unutilized balance represents difference between the budgeted and actual assignment and repatriation cost, owing to the fact that no assignment or repatriation of Government-provided personnel took place during the reporting period.

	Variance	
Consultants	($7.7)	(57%)

36. The additional requirements resulted from the engagement of a consultant to conduct the classification exercise in connection with the human resources management reform because no such exercise has been carried out since the establishment of the Mission.

	Variance	
Facilities and infrastructure	$494.2	10.8%

37. The unutilized balance was attributable to (a) the cancellation of the acquisition of one CCTV system as a result of the decision to purchase less costly equipment, namely, 12 Internet Protocol cameras and associated recording and management equipment; (b) the engagement of only 18 maintenance contractual personnel instead of 38 as originally planned, owing to the delay in commencing the major minimum operating security standards project; and (c) an unsuccessful bidding process for construction services owing to the lack of qualified companies, leading to underexpenditure for alteration and renovation projects.

	Variance	
Ground transportation	$410.9	7.8%

38. The unutilized balance resulted from lower-than-budgeted actual charges for freight related to the acquisition of vehicles.

	Variance	
Air transportation	$1 597.4	11.7%

39. The unutilized balance resulted from the lower-than-planned number of hours flown by fixed-wing aircraft and helicopters with related reduced requirements for aviation fuel. Lower hours were attributable mainly to the downtime of one helicopter for 205 out of 365 days, and as a result of a non-serviceable unpaved runway at Awsard team site.

	Variance	
Communications	$160.0	10.2%

40. The unutilized balance was mainly the result of the lower-than- budgeted cost for rental of the satellite transponders.

	Variance	
Medical	($14.9)	(10.7%)

41. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to the non-budgeted purchase of the pandemic flu vaccine H1N1. The additional requirements were also due to the increase in market prices for some of the essential hygiene items for the team sites.

	Variance	
Other supplies, services and equipment	($143.1)	(8.8%)

42. The additional requirements were attributable mainly to (a) the costs of rations warehousing and bottled water which were underestimated in the budget; (b) loss on exchange owing to the fluctuation of the United States dollar versus convertible currencies; and (c) the establishment of a database of landmine/explosive remnants of war-related information to provide military observers with up-to-date information on hazardous areas. The increase is offset partly by reduced requirements for training fees and bank charges.

V. Actions to be taken by the General Assembly

43. **The actions to be taken by the General Assembly in connection with the financing of MINURSO are:**

(a) **To decide on the treatment of the unencumbered balance of $1,591,400 with respect to the period from 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010;**

(b) **To decide on the treatment of other income for the period ended 30 June 2010 amounting to $795,300 from interest income ($124,300), other/ miscellaneous income ($87,100) and cancellation of prior-period obligations ($584,500), offset by prior-period adjustments ($600).**

United Nations A/65/666

General Assembly

Distr.: General
23 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 97
General and complete disarmament

Letter dated 16 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani, chaired the National Command Authority meeting on 14 December 2010. A copy of the press release issued after the meeting is attached hereto (see annex).

I would greatly appreciate it if my letter, along with its annex, is issued as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 97.

(*Signed*) Abdullah Hussain **Haroon**
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

10-70717 (E) 281210

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 16 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Press release dated 14 December 2010

The National Command Authority met on 14 December 2010 under the Chairmanship of Prime Minister Syed Yousaf Raza Gillani. Members of the Authority, including federal ministers, the Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, service chiefs and senior officials, attended the meeting. It reviewed recent global and regional developments and their implications for Pakistan's national security.

The National Command Authority expressed concern over policies and trends of selectivity, exceptionalism and discrimination relating to strategic export-control regimes. Such policies, detrimental as they are to international peace and security, undermine the credibility of the existing non-proliferation regime and are inconsistent with national laws and international obligations. Revisionism based on strategic, political or commercial considerations accentuates asymmetries and would perpetuate instability, especially in South Asia.

The Authority underscored that peace and security were indivisible and that the goals of non-proliferation could be advanced only by ensuring equal and undiminished security for all States. Regional balance and strategic stability in South Asia are indispensable for peace, sustained development and prosperity for the region and beyond.

The Authority categorically reiterated that Pakistan would never accept discriminatory treatment and that it rejected any effort to undermine its strategic deterrence. Pakistan would not be a party to any approach that was prejudicial to its legitimate national security interests.

As a nuclear weapon State, Pakistan is fully cognizant of its responsibilities and has established effective and robust command-and-control structures and comprehensive export control and regulatory regimes. These are fully compatible with international best practices and global regimes, and are acknowledged internationally.

The Authority underscored that Pakistan shared the goals of non-proliferation and was prepared to work with other nuclear powers on an equal footing to advance those goals. As a State with advanced nuclear technology, Pakistan was also prepared to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear technology, under the appropriate International Atomic Energy Agency framework.

The Authority expressed satisfaction at the pace of development and effectiveness of Pakistan's strategic deterrence. It reaffirmed that all requisite steps would be taken to ensure Pakistan's national security and to maintain credible deterrence.

United Nations A/65/667–S/2010/672

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2010

Original: English

General Assembly
Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 117
Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

Security Council
Sixty-fifth year

Letter dated 21 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to attach herewith a letter dated 12 November 2010 addressed to you, by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hellenic Republic, Mr. Dimitris P. Droutsas, and upon instructions from my Government, I should be grateful if it could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 117, and of the Security Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Anastassis **Mitsialis**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

10-71130 (E) 040111

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 21 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Greece to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

12 November 2010

As you are aware, negotiations under the auspices of your Personal Envoy, Ambassador Nimetz, over the name of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are going through a delicate phase.

The only viable solution is a mutually agreed settlement. This can be achieved if both parties make reciprocal compromises. Greece has taken a major step of compromise by accepting a compound name with a geographical qualifier for all uses and purposes. It is now upon the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to act.

Guided by the spirit of cooperation for reaching a mutually acceptable settlement, we have initiated a policy of high-level contacts with the leadership of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Our goal is to build a better climate that would contribute to the efforts to achieve a mutually acceptable solution which would promote the country's Euro-atlantic aspirations.

Unfortunately, our positive stance has not been reciprocated by the Government of our neighbour. Their actions and statements prove that they do not value our constructive efforts and that they are not prepared to embrace the basic idea that reciprocal concessions are essential in order to reach a mutually acceptable solution.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's leadership has once again recurred to nationalism and old practices of "antiquization", manifested, this time, in a series of relief representations of prominent Greek historical figures and symbols of Ancient Macedonia, such as the Vergina Sun, as part of the "Skopje 2014" plan.

Such actions constitute a direct violation of the Interim Accord signed between the two countries in 1995, which in article 7, paragraph 2, stipulates that "upon entry into force of the Interim Accord, the Party of the second part (i.e. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) shall cease to use *in any way the symbol (i.e. Vergina sun) in all its forms* (emphasis added) displayed on its national flag prior to such entry into force".

In addition, this same article 7, in paragraph 3, requires each party not to use symbols belonging to the historic or cultural heritage of the other party, something that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is doing regarding symbols belonging to the heritage of Greece and refuses to take any corrective actions despite our protests in this respect.

I have to draw your attention to the fact that such actions undermine good neighbourly relations and do not contribute to creating a climate conducive to finding a mutually acceptable solution to the name issue in the context of the United Nations-led negotiations.

This escalating intransigence and provocation is partly due to the fact that the international community failed to get across the right message. Therefore, I am appealing to you, Mr. Secretary-General, to urgently send a clear and strong

message to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's leadership, stressing that such rhetoric and practices are a major obstacle to efforts for reaching a mutually acceptable settlement on the name issue, as they negatively affect regional stability and compromise good neighbourly relations.

(*Signed*) Dimitris P. **Droutsas**

United Nations A/65/668

General Assembly

Distr.: General
29 December 2010

Original: English

Sixty-fifth session
Agenda item 122 (q)
Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe

Letter dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Astana Commemorative Declaration adopted by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) at the OSCE Summit held on 1 and 2 December 2010 in Astana, Kazakhstan (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 122 (q).

(*Signed*) Byrganym **Aitimova**
Permanent Representative of the
Republic of Kazakhstan to the United Nations

10-71142 (E) 060111

Please recycle

Annex to the letter dated 22 December 2010 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Astana Commemorative Declaration: towards a security community

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of the 56 participating States of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) have assembled in Astana, 11 years after the last OSCE Summit in Istanbul, to recommit ourselves to the vision of a free, democratic, common and indivisible Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian security community stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok, rooted in agreed principles, shared commitments and common goals. As we mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act and the twentieth anniversary of the Charter of Paris for a New Europe, we reaffirm the relevance of, and our commitment to, the principles on which this Organization is based. While we have made much progress, we also acknowledge that more must be done to ensure full respect for, and implementation of, these core principles and commitments that we have undertaken in the politico-military dimension, the economic and environmental dimension and the human dimension, notably in the areas of human rights and fundamental freedoms.

2. We reaffirm our full adherence to the Charter of the United Nations and to all OSCE norms, principles and commitments, starting from the Helsinki Final Act, the Charter of Paris, the Charter for European Security and all other OSCE documents to which we have agreed and our responsibility to implement them fully and in good faith. We reiterate our commitment to the concept, initiated in the Final Act, of comprehensive, cooperative, equal and indivisible security, which relates the maintenance of peace to the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, and links economic and environmental cooperation with peaceful inter-State relations.

3. The security of each participating State is inseparably linked to that of all others. Each participating State has an equal right to security. We reaffirm the inherent right of each and every participating State to be free to choose or change its security arrangements, including treaties of alliance, as they evolve. Each State also has the right to neutrality. Each participating State will respect the rights of all others in these regards. They will not strengthen their security at the expense of the security of other States. Within the OSCE no State, group of States or organization can have any pre-eminent responsibility for maintaining peace and stability in the OSCE area or can consider any part of the OSCE area as its sphere of influence. We will maintain only those military capabilities that are commensurate with our legitimate individual or collective security needs, taking into account obligations under international law, as well as the legitimate security concerns of other States. We further reaffirm that all OSCE principles and commitments, without exception, apply equally to each participating State, and we emphasize that we are accountable to our citizens and responsible to each other for their full implementation. We regard these commitments as our common achievement and therefore consider them to be matters of immediate and legitimate concern to all participating States.

4. These norms, principles and commitments have enabled us to make progress in putting old confrontations behind us and in moving us closer to democracy, peace

and unity throughout the OSCE area. They must continue to guide us in the twenty-first century as we work together to make the ambitious vision of Helsinki and Paris a reality for all our peoples. These and all other OSCE documents establish clear standards for the participating States in their treatment of each other and of all individuals within their territories. Resolved to build further upon this strong foundation, we reaffirm our commitment to strengthen security, trust and good-neighbourly relations among our States and peoples. In this respect we are convinced that the role of the OSCE remains crucial, and should be further enhanced. We will further work towards strengthening the OSCE's effectiveness and efficiency.

5. We recognize that the OSCE, as the most inclusive and comprehensive regional security organization in the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian area, continues to provide a unique forum, operating on the basis of consensus and the sovereign equality of States, for promoting open dialogue, preventing and settling conflicts, building mutual understanding and fostering cooperation. We stress the importance of the work carried out by the OSCE secretariat, High Commissioner on National Minorities, Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and Representative on Freedom of the Media, as well as the OSCE field operations, in accordance with their respective mandates, in assisting participating States with implementing their OSCE commitments. We are determined to intensify cooperation with the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, and encourage its efforts to promote security, democracy and prosperity throughout the OSCE area and within participating States and to increase confidence among participating States. We also acknowledge the Organization's significant role in establishing effective confidence- and security-building measures. We reaffirm our commitment to their full implementation and our determination to ensure that they continue to make a substantial contribution to our common and indivisible security.

6. The OSCE's comprehensive and cooperative approach to security, which addresses the human, economic and environmental, political and military dimensions of security as an integral whole, remains indispensable. Convinced that the inherent dignity of the individual is at the core of comprehensive security, we reiterate that human rights and fundamental freedoms are inalienable, and that their protection and promotion is our first responsibility. We reaffirm categorically and irrevocably that the commitments undertaken in the field of the human dimension are matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating States and do not belong exclusively to the internal affairs of the State concerned. We value the important role played by civil society and free media in helping us to ensure full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy, including free and fair elections, and the rule of law.

7. Serious threats and challenges remain. Mistrust and divergent security perceptions must be overcome. Our commitments in the politico-military, economic and environmental, and human dimensions need to be fully implemented. Respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law must be safeguarded and strengthened. Greater efforts must be made to promote freedom of religion or belief and to combat intolerance and discrimination. Mutually beneficial cooperation aimed at addressing the impact on our region's security of economic and environmental challenges must be further developed. Our energy security dialogue, including on agreed principles of our cooperation, must be enhanced. Increased efforts should be made to resolve existing conflicts in the OSCE area in a

peaceful and negotiated manner, within agreed formats, fully respecting the norms and principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the Helsinki Final Act. New crises must be prevented. We pledge to refrain from the threat or use of force in any manner inconsistent with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations or with the 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

8. Conventional arms control and confidence- and security-building regimes remain major instruments for ensuring military stability, predictability and transparency, and should be revitalized, updated and modernized. We value the work of the Forum for Security Cooperation, and look forward to the updating of the Vienna Document 1999. We value the contribution of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty) to the creation of a stable and predictable environment for all OSCE participating States. we note that the CFE Treaty is not being implemented to its full capacity and the Agreement on Adaptation of the CFE Treaty has not entered into force. Recognizing intensified efforts to overcome the current impasse, we express our support for the ongoing consultations aiming at opening the way for negotiations in 2011.

9. At the same time, in today's complex and inter-connected world, we must achieve greater unity of purpose and action in facing emerging transnational threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, illegal migration, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, cyberthreats and the illicit trafficking in small arms and light weapons, drugs and human beings. Such threats can originate within or outside our region.

10. We recognize that the security of the OSCE area is inextricably linked to that of adjacent areas, notably in the Mediterranean and in Asia. We must therefore enhance the level of our interaction with our Partners for Cooperation. In particular, we underscore the need to contribute effectively, based on the capacity and national interest of each participating State, to collective international efforts to promote a stable, independent, prosperous and democratic Afghanistan.

11. We welcome initiatives aimed at strengthening European security. Our security dialogue, enhanced by the Corfu Process, has helped to sharpen our focus on these and other challenges we face in all three dimensions. The time has now come to act, and we must define concrete and tangible goals in addressing these challenges. We are determined to work together to fully realize the vision of a comprehensive, cooperative and indivisible security community throughout our shared OSCE area. This security community should be aimed at meeting the challenges of the twenty-first century and based on our full adherence to common OSCE norms, principles and commitments across all three dimensions. It should unite all OSCE participating States across the Euro-Atlantic and Eurasian region, free of dividing lines, conflicts, spheres of influence and zones with different levels of security. We will work to ensure that cooperation among our States, and among the relevant organizations and institutions of which they are members, will be guided by the principles of equality, partnership cooperation, inclusiveness and transparency. Drawing strength from our diversity, we resolve to achieve this overarching goal through sustained determination and common effort, acting within the OSCE and in other formats.

12. To this end, we task the incoming Chairmanship-in-Office with organizing a follow-up process within existing formats, taking into consideration ideas and

proposals put forward by the participating States, including in the framework of the Corfu Process and in the preparation of the Astana Summit, and pledge to do all we can to assist the incoming Chairmanships-in-Office in developing a concrete action plan based on the work done by the Kazakhstan Chairmanship. Progress achieved will be reviewed at the next OSCE Ministerial Council meeting in Vilnius on 6 and 7 December 2011.

13. We express our deep gratitude to Kazakhstan for hosting our meeting, and for the energy and vitality the country has brought to the challenging task of chairing the OSCE in 2010. We welcome Lithuania's Chairmanship of the Organization in 2011, Ireland's in 2012 and Ukraine's in 2013.